

was to lay bare a story of corruption in Albany. The Senator, who is well along in years, was almost tearful as he refused to say anything about the matter.

"The newspapers are not entitled to know anything about my client's intentions," he declared.

During the morning three lawyers besides Senator McCall called on Stillwell in his cell in the Tombs. They were Robert M. Moore, who conducted Stillwell's defense in court; Robert C. Durand, and E. L. Brisch, Mr. Brisch is a Bronx lawyer with an office at No. 21 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth street, and has been associated with Stillwell in practice.

Neither the District Attorney nor Justice Seabury would discuss the overtures made to them by Stillwell through Senator McCall. It is known that Stillwell's confession has been outlined to them in a general way and that they considered it of enough importance to warrant a stay of execution.

**BURNED HIS BRIDGES BEHIND HIM BY THIS ACT.**

In making a bargain with the District Attorney Stillwell has burned his bridges behind him, for it is an admission of guilt. He is a man of some brains and it is not considered likely that he has made promises of revelations that will prove to be barren. Undoubtedly he knows a lot about the methods of legislators in general and also about the methods of particular legislators. There is every prospect that his story will be sensational.

Gov. Sulzer had not been reached with the news late this afternoon. He is supposed to be on his way to Gettysburg. Undoubtedly the Governor will hail with joy anything that will result in the disclosure of the methods of the direct primary legislation. The Governor is likely to make a bargain extremely favorable to Stillwell if the latter will have the grace to implicate any of his former fellows in fraudulent transactions.

George H. Kendall notified Gov. Sulzer about three months ago, while Stillwell was in the Tombs, that he had demanded a bribe from him. The Governor sent for Stillwell and asked him to resign. Stillwell refused, and the Governor has since then had charges to the Senate with instructions to investigate.

The Senate tried Stillwell and acquitted him by a vote of 21 to 20. Stillwell made an impassioned appeal to his colleagues at the close of the trial and his appeal influenced the votes of about half a dozen. Gov. Sulzer, displeased with the action of the Senate, sent the evidence to the District Attorney Whitman. The Grand Jury promptly found an indictment and Stillwell was hustled to trial. He was convicted on May 23 and has been in the Tombs ever since.

In the course of Stillwell's trials in the Senate and in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, Mr. Kendall swore that Stillwell demanded of him \$5,000 to report a bill in which he was interested out of the Codes Committee of the Senate and the Assembly.

Stillwell said, according to Kendall, that certain members of the Senate Codes Committee would have to give him \$5,000. No names were given and Mr. Kendall said it was his opinion that none of the committee members had made any demand on Stillwell for money.

In view of Stillwell's offer to confess, this testimony of Mr. Kendall becomes a matter of great interest. The Kendall bill, which Stillwell had introduced, took from the American Bank Note Company the monopoly of engraving the certificates listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

**MEMBERS OF SENATE AND ASSEMBLY CODES COMMITTEES.**

The members of the Codes Committee of the Assembly are McGrath, A. Greenberg, Carroll, J. D. Kelly, Cotillo and Surrin of New York City; Deitz and Hamilton of Kings; Schuchman, Rensselaer, Dux of Schoharie; Pennington of Tioga; Richardson of Allegany and Knight of Wyoming.

On the Senate Codes Committee at the time when the Kendall bill was in the Legislature were Stillwell, chairman; Anthony J. Griffin of the Bronx; Herman H. Torborg of Kings; William Brown Carver of Queens; Walter Herlihy of New York; Gottlieb H. Tamm of Buffalo; Herbert P. Coats of St. Lawrence; and George F. Thompson of Niagara.

Stillwell served in the Senate in 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912 and 1913 up to the time his conviction automatically ended his career as a Senator. So his revelations to the District Attorney will cover his knowledge of transactions in the Legislature during five regular sessions.

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## 55,000 VETERANS SUFFER IN HEAT OVER 100 DEGREES ON FIELD OF GETTYSBURG

### Thousands of Aged Men, Arriving on Belated Trains, Were Forced to Sleep Last Night Without Tents or Blankets.

By Lindsey Denison.

(Staff Correspondent of The Evening World.)

GETTYSBURG BATTLEFIELD, July 1.—The heat that settled down upon the heads of 55,000 aged veterans on the battlefield here this afternoon registered more than 100 in the shade.

The regular army officers and the physicians of the Pennsylvania Department of Health in charge of the thousands of old soldiers cannot longer conceal their anxiety.

The heat was intensified by the canvas roof and walls of the great assembly tent, where thousands of the aged soldiers packed themselves this afternoon to hear the opening addresses of the celebration. Many fainted and had to be carried out.

Several thousand veterans, none of them under the age of seventy, had to sleep without tent or blanket on the field last night.

More than 6,000 veterans, for whom provision had not been made by the regular army officers in charge of the great reunion encampment, are now on the ground, and there are more expected to-day to swell the number far beyond the maximum provision made by Major Normyle of the Quartermaster's Department of the Regular Army.

It is not the fault of the army officers, who have built a perfect tent city to accommodate the number which the G. A. R. and the Confederate Veterans' Association had forecasted, that they are now swamped by extra thousands whose presence was not looked for. Not only have tents and blankets failed, but the commissary is sorely strained.

**RAILROADS ALSO UNEQUAL TO TASK OF HANDLING CROWD.**

To complicate the situation the railroads have begun to find themselves unequal to the task of handling all the excursionists who are heading toward the battlefield as for a veritable Mecca of fervid sentiment.

Trains due to bring their hundreds of tired and faint old soldiers to the Gettysburg station before sundown did not crawl into town in some instances until near midnight and the old men aboard them did not know where to turn to find food or shelter.

It was these belated ones who had to find a place to lie down under the stars, just as some of them had done on the night before the opening of the great struggle fifty years ago.

A regular infantryman patrolling the camp on sentry duty early to-day and noting the forms of the old men stretched out on the wet grass, without tent or blanket, tried to commandeer some blankets from those who were in the tents and in the course of his tour of mercy found one veteran from Pennsylvania who was sleeping under three blankets with nine more stowed under his coat. They were being saved for his friends, the canny veteran explained. But they were not saved long.

The rush of veterans who are leaving after an experience of several hours in camp is so great that special trains are being made up for their accommodation. Some of these are men who have become ill because of the heat and lack of accommodations in the great camp. Others are Pennsylvanians who had been here since last week attending the annual encampment of the Pennsylvania Department of the G. A. R.

**FOURTH VETERAN DIES AT THE GREAT REUNION.**

Otto L. Stamm of Almond, N. Y., a member of the Twenty-seventh Massachusetts Infantry, died of apoplexy during the night. He was the fourth death.

Lieut. Wets, who said he was ill, was an old and a veteran of the One Hundred and Forty-fourth Pennsylvania Infantry, living at Beaver Brook, Sullivan County, New York, was brought to the provisional hospital at headquarters suffering from heat prostration.

He was brought in by an automobile which found him lying beside a road. Mr. Wets was at first misapprehended as dying, but Major Hearn, in charge of the hospital, said he would be all right this evening. About four hundred other heat prostration cases among veterans have been cared for to-day.

To-day marked the formal opening of the ceremonies of remembering, for it was on July 1, 1863, that the Confederates first began to drive the Union forces out of Gettysburg and back to the hills where the pride of the South was fearfully crushed. Col. J. M. Schoonmaker, Chairman of the Pennsylvania Gettysburg Commission, was the presiding officer in the great meeting tent, and among the speakers were Secretary of War Garrison, Gov. Tener of Pennsylvania, Commander-in-Chief Alfred B. Heane of the G. A. R., and Commander-in-Chief Bennett H. Young of the United Confederate Veterans.

**GOV. TENER WELCOMES BLUE AND GRAY AT GETTYSBURG.**

Gov. Tener in his address said in part:

"We are to-day on the greatest battlefield of the civil war of the world, not to commemorate a victory, but to rather emphasize the spirit of national brotherhood and national unity which, in the years since the close of that war, has enabled this republic to move forward and upward until to-day she leads the nations of the earth in all that makes for the advancement and uplift of the human race."

"To-day soldiers of both armies gathered on this American, English, the Union and

## TITLED WOMAN ACCUSED OF UNDU INFLUENCE IN \$5,000,000 WILL SUIT.



"Ninth New Jersey."

"Why, you cursed old fool, wonder if you was the one that got me?"

"Don't know, Johnny, but if I was I hope you got my ear. Let's go see where we were first hurt and find out if we were near together."

Two, three, four, a half a dozen would wander up and down the lines trying to find in farm house gardens, made over fields, new grown woods, the exact spots where they escaped death.

The reception of the Sixth New York Cavalry to the Ladies of Gettysburg, who greeted them June 30, 1913, with songs and white dresses, seemed at first as though it was going to be a feast, but turned out a half teary, half laughing success.

**NEW YORK'S RECEPTION TO LADIES OF GETTYSBURG.**

Only about a thousand were gathered about a stand at the end of the arena. The Gettysburg newspapers had not responded to the appeals of the Hon. William Muldoon (Honorary Member of the Sixth Cavalry Veterans), and other regular, but no less insistent, members to ask the more elderly ladies of the town to attend.

Major Jerome B. Wheeler of the Fifteenth Federal Cavalry, however, rose to remark that it would be a shame if the reception came to nothing. He desired to know who of the company of blushing and beautiful young women who stood on dry goods boxes along the streets of Gettysburg and welcomed Buford's men with singing, were present.

"I can remember," said Capt. Owens of the Sixth Cavalry, "that when we first went into town in squads scouting to see if any of the enemy were there we were met by a lot of children, little bits of things from seven to ten years old, waving paper flags and singing 'John Brown's Body.'"

Then Major Wheeler, who had been canvassing the women present, called to the front of the platform and presented Mrs. Salome Stewart, Mrs. Sally Hearn, Mrs. Rupp, Mrs. Carrie Young, Mrs. Shields and Mrs. William Tenney among those who remembered the coming of Buford to the sorely tried town. "I think it would be nice," he suggested, "to have a talk from them."

"We want to hear them sing!" cried Blue and Gray alike. "The band played 'Rally 'Round the Flag, Boys.'"

**"WE WANT THE GIRLS OF 1863!" OLD MEN SHOUT.**

"We want the girls of 1863!" yelled the old soldiers of both armies. The women rose and sang the words of the song. The band was silenced almost for a moment by the veterans' nearest it, as were one or two veterans who tried to join in.

"Lady," asked an old man with a bald head and red nose, going to the platform under Miss Young's feet, "ain't you the young lady that was on that dry goods box singing that song when our troop came into the square? I think you was."

Miss Young shook her head and said she couldn't remember.

"Well, anyway," said the veteran, "here's my card. Some time it may come back to you."

Everybody laughed, but not loud. Miss Young blushed as she might have blushed in 1863. A Confederate started the reply.

"That's good!" yelled a union man. "Let's give 'em a cheer." And the men in blue shouted in approval and cheer.

"I'm from the Eighth Illinois. My home is in Aurora," said another man coming forward. "I remember the Quaker of the 'peach orchard,' they met all alone that tragic ground which was once strewn with crumpled corpses dropped by the careless grim reaper. But this time they met not with stabbing bayonets or flashing sabres or pounding howitzers or muskets fired at short range."

They met laughing through their lips, out of eyes centred along wrinkles, but smiling, meeting with short steps.

"Hello, Johnny. Been going over your route down?"

"Hello, Yank. What command was you in?"

The touch of the pathos was thrown into a laugh in a moment by a man who said he was known as the 'Smiling Quaker' of the Pennsylvania cavalry, and that the Eighth Illinois wasn't in the first fight and couldn't have been. Mrs. Stewart rose tactfully and broke up the dispute by telling of the fear the women of Gettysburg had of the Confederates and how they were in terror until Buford arrived, but afterwards when they carried water to the wounded men of Buford's Confederate brigade she found them gentlemen every minute. Mrs. Rupp said the same thing and the meeting ended with a general hand-shaking.

## WOMAN AGITATOR SWEARS SHE DID NOT INCITE RIOT

Miss Flynn at Her Trial in Paterson Says She Advised Against Violence.

GIRLS AS WITNESSES.

Sixteen-Year-Old Carrie Tor ello Makes an Especially Good Impression.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, an organizer for the I. W. W., took the stand in her own defense late this afternoon at her trial in Paterson, N. J., before Judge Kienert and a jury. Miss Flynn made a sweeping denial of the charges that she had attempted to incite the strikers to use violence against the men in the silk mills who refused to go out. On the contrary, she said, she had advised her hearers at the first meeting of the strikers to use only persuasive and tactful means.

"I told them," she said, "that the police were ready to arrest any of them who used violence, and that we would be playing only in their hands if we used anything else but persuasive and tactful methods."

The defense began the day with its denial of the charge that Miss Flynn told the strikers to go to the silk mills and drive out the recalcitrant workers. "Kick them out, club them out." The first witness was Mrs. Adolph Lessig, wife of the president of the Paterson Silk Workers' Union. She testified that she heard Miss Flynn's entire speech and there were no suggestions of violence whatever.

"She told the strikers to picket the mills and to keep their hands in their pockets to prevent the police from putting in all kinds of reverses so as to have evidence against them as they did in New York," said the witness.

Assistant Prosecutor Force harangued the witness bitterly, but could not shake her story. He was equally unsuccessful in his attempt to entangle Otto Sayer, the next witness, who corroborated Mrs. Lessig's story.

**ALL TELL THE SAME STORY IN DENYING THE CHARGE.**

One by one the witnesses for the defense, all staunch I. W. W. supporters and silk strikers, several of them showing the pinch of poverty and starvation told their apparently straightforward and convincing story of what happened at the first striker meeting.

They differed only in minor details, and that they were impregnable in their stand that no violence was urged by Miss Flynn or any of the speakers at that meeting.

Several witnesses said they heard Police Chief Blinson order Miss Flynn to get out of town. When she refused they said Blinson told her he would send her to jail.

One of the most impressive of the witnesses was sixteen-year-old Carrie Tor ello, the militant little striker who had been put in prison five times by the Paterson police for her activities on the picket lines. She is an orphan, brought up by a family of some means, and although she has not worked since the first day of the strike she was able to make a neat, almost fashionable picture of herself in a pretty pink dress and velvet hair band. She was a clever witness, answering all questions and cross questions with sureness and dexterity.

Another girl witness, Annie Kanova, made an equally favorable impression. She too is a striker and active picket, and, for her years, remarkably self-possession and intelligence. Both of these girls withstood the rather harsh methods of their cross-examiners.

**MAIL AUTO PIERCES WALL.**

Lost Steering Control and Brakes Into a Saloon.

An auto mail wagon of the heaviest type, driven by Orato Toarmino of No. 312 East Twelfth street, was passing east on Fifth street this afternoon when it was struck by a car. The driver, who was not hurt, was taken to the hospital. The car was a 1917 model and was driven by a man who was not identified.

Arthur Herak of No. 330 East Eighth street and Charles Carey of the same address, who were playing pool in the saloon, were knocked down and covered to their chins with brick and plaster; the other men in the saloon fled shrieking to the street. A great excitement in the neighborhood and an ambulance came from Bellevue Hospital. The pool players were patched up.

**When Brains Are Not Brains.**

(From the London Chronicle.)

When a brain is not a brain? The butcher's reply would probably be "When they are sweetbreads." Except in the form of sauce served with the head to which they belong, brains have not been thought much of in an English dish. The French and Italians use them extensively, the latter especially in that delicious dish called "Pistoletto." The ordinary householder has difficulty in obtaining ox or calf, or even sheep's brains at a butcher's. They can be obtained only on order. The explanation is that cunning chefs are able to doctor them in some way so that they can be served as sweetbreads, which they resemble to a certain extent. An expert in sweetbreads ought not to be deceived, but on that subject it is possible to have doubts, as all sorts are so often mislabeled.

## GREATER HEAT DUE HERE BEFORE RELIEF COMES, IS PROPHECY

General Humidity Has Been Less Evident, Neutralizing Thermometer's Ambitions.

The official thermometer of the Weather Bureau stood at 92 degrees at 3.30 o'clock this afternoon. It was 100 easily in the streets below and the hot wave is due to continue until tomorrow night at the earliest, according to Forecaster Seay's predictions.

There is one saving grace in to-day's weather, however. That worthy veteran, old Gen. Humidity, is down at Gettysburg attending the reunion and is not on the job hereabouts. His absence is not mourned by the thousands who began to tuck their handkerchiefs in their shirt collars on the way to offices and factories early to-day. At 8 o'clock the humidity was at 80, but on the run downward; at 9 o'clock it was 78, at 10 o'clock, 75 and by 11 it touched the 70 mark. Noon saw 64 and at 1 o'clock it was 2 degrees hotter.

The temperature, however, showed early a brisk bullish movement. Starting with the conservative figure of 70 at o'clock, the frisky fluid began to march up the column of figures with steady purposes. At 4 o'clock it had passed 72, at 5 o'clock 75 was left behind; at 10 o'clock 80 was overtaken, and an hour later the top of the mercury column was kissing 83 goodby.

The seasawing of the temperature and the humidity during the day, the heat increasing and the moisture in the atmosphere mercifully decreasing with the advance of the hours is shown in the following table:

	Heat.	Humidity.
8 o'clock	72	80
9 o'clock	77	78
10 o'clock	80	75
11 o'clock	83	70
12 o'clock	86	64
1 o'clock	87	63
2 o'clock	90	57
3 o'clock	90	57
3.30 o'clock	92	57

It is the hot wave from the Central States that has begun to slip down on us on the way out to melt the icebergs, says Dr. Seay. It was 104 in Chicago yesterday, and it will be hotter than it is here to-day here and there. Showers bring relief sometime late to-morrow afternoon.

During the day the heat resulted in great distress and several prostrations. Among the more serious were the following: Levy, Jacob, fifty years old, of No. 412 Green street, Brooklyn, died at Pulaski street Thursday morning, twenty-two years old, found with one arm impaled on a picket fence in front of No. 27 Quincy street. Dr. Stevens of the County Hospital said that he had undoubtedly gone insane from the heat. He is five feet, four inches in height and weighs 135 pounds. He wears a dark suit and a striped shirt.

**STEERS MAGISTRATE AGAIN.**

President of Brooklyn Borough Will Resign To-Night.

Borough President Alfred E. Steers of Brooklyn will resign his office to-night to resume his former post as a Magistrate in Brooklyn. Mayor Gaynor announced the appointment to-day.

Steers was Magistrate in Brooklyn for ten years prior to 1908. When his term expired Mayor McClellan named Howard P. Nash to succeed him because of the law forbidding the appointment of a Magistrate who was not a lawyer.

Steers's term would have expired next January. The appointment as Magistrate was possible under a new law which allows the reappointment of a Magistrate whether or not he be a lawyer, after a certain number of years on the bench. As Borough President Steers received \$9,000 a year and as Magistrate his salary will be \$7,000. The term is ten years.

Louis H. Pounds, Public Works Commissioner of Brooklyn, will get as Borough President until Mr. Steers's successor is elected by the Brooklyn Aldermen.

**Plain English.**

(From the Toledo Blade.)

By the extraordinary contortions of his neck he concluded that she was trying to get a glimpse of the back of her new blouse; by the tense lines and scintillating flash about her lips he concluded that her mouth was full of pins, she asked:

"Umph—gosh—shuff—wuff—sh—flog?"

"Quite so, my dear," he agreed. "It looks very nice."

"Out—wun—so—es—ph—mf—ugh—light?" was her next remark.

"Perhaps it would look better if you did that," he nodded; "but it fits very nicely as it is."

She gasped and emptied the pins into her hands.

"I've asked you twice to raise the blinds so that I can get more light, James," she explained. "Can't you understand plain English?"

**THE Glorious 4th**

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## MOTOR SPEEDERS IN JAIL, FED BY FINE MONEY NOT PAID IN

Only One of Trio Not Arrested Spends Vacation Fund Satisfying Chums' Appetites.

All winter long Stephen Stolmar, aged twenty; Leo Walsh, nineteen, and Lewis Strahle, twenty-one, young machinists employed by the Bosch Magneto Works in Springfield, Mass., saved their money to spend a week in New York City and Coney Island. When vacation time rolled around they had \$90 between them.

Stolmar owns a tandem motorcycle and Walsh a single one. Last Saturday night they started from Springfield. In Stamford, Conn., they met with an accident, and \$60 went to repairing Stolmar's tandem, on which he and Strahle were riding.

Last night Motorcycle Policeman Jack Haggerty timed them at thirty miles an hour on the Grand Concourse, and arrested Stolmar and Walsh, who were driving. They spent the night in the Tremont station and were arraigned to-day before Magistrate Levy in the Morristan Court. Stolmar and Walsh pleaded guilty to speeding, and under the new law there was nothing for Magistrate Levy to do but to fine them \$25 each, with the alternative of spending three days in the city prison.

They had only \$30 left between them, and Walsh insisted that Stolmar take this, pay his fine, and go out with Strahle and see the sights, returning in three days for him.

"I'll do no such thing," replied Stolmar. "If you go to jail, so will I."

And he refused to be moved. So their meagre purse was turned over to Strahle, with the injunction that he have as good a time as he could, while they did their sentence of three days each.

Strahle accepted, but declared he expected to spend most of the money providing good meals for his companions. He got a furnished room near the Harlem Prison, and made good at once by sending in a big lunch.

"When we get out Thursday afternoon, the youths declared, 'we'll ride down to Coney Island and look it over, even if we don't have a cent to spend.'"

They declined to appeal to their friends for assistance, declaring they did not want their fellows in the factory to "have the laugh" on them.

**WEST SIDE MERCHANTS HANG WHITMAN BANNER.**

Tammany Is Considering Indorsement of Frank Moss for District Attorney.

The West Side Business Men's Association, to whom Whitman for Mayor established general headquarters in the Putnam Building on Broadway between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets, and planned for opening branch quarters in Kings, Long Island City, Flushing and Jamaica. Other boroughs will receive the attention of the Whitman boomers. In due time. Arrangements were also made for the swinging to-day of a Whitman banner in the upper Tenderloin district and the display of illuminated transparencies at night throughout Manhattan.

The Irish American Good Government League, with headquarters in the Hotel Astor, was also organized to-day, and to support Whitman and Blake. William Crowley, President of the Clare Men's Association, was elected President of the League.

Tammany was discussing to-day the advisability of indorsing Assistant District Attorney Frank Moss for District Attorney. One time Tammany man talked of supporting Whitman for the renomination for his present office, but with his avowed candidacy for the Mayoralty, Tammany ceased to discuss the prosecutor and are now saying that Moss is the better candidate, because it is his, they declare, who prepared the Rosenthal murder and graft cases and successfully prosecuted them, although Whitman got the full credit.

**MORE THAN 200 VETERANS GO BACK TO PITTSBURGH.**

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 1.—More than 200 veterans from Allegheny County went to Gettysburg to attend the semi-centennial celebration returned home to-day because they could not secure sleeping accommodations or anything to eat on the battlefield or in the town of Gettysburg.

The men walked around the grounds for hours, trying to find a place to eat and sleep, and then took a train for Harrisburg, where they were only able to get a cup of coffee.

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EXPERIENCED MAN—Must be capable of doing all kinds of work. Apply to Mr. J. H. Smith, 1234 Broadway, New York City.

**JAR DIAMOND**

Take Minutes to Find Place.

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Special for Wednesday. SUGGESTION FOR TUESDAY. CHOCOLATE COVERED CREAMERY CARAMELS—They combine all the desired elements of purity and deliciousness at a price that is extremely reasonable. POUND BOX 25c.

SUGGESTION FOR WEDNESDAY. MILK CHOCOLATE COVERED MARSHMALLOW CHOCOLATES—They are always given greatest satisfaction because of its unusual deliciousness and economy. POUND BOX 39c.

## KING AND QUEEN CHOSEN FOR WOODSIDE CARNIVAL

Parades, Games, Orations, Band Concerts and Other Exercises Planned for the Fourth.

Tellers in the contest for the King and Queen of the Woodside, L. I. celebration and carnival announced to-day that Henry Steinmann had been elected King with 32,623 votes, while Miss Angelina Alberta became Queen with 18,540 votes.

Elaborate plans have been made for the Woodside clubs and social organizations to make the carnival a success. The carnival opens Friday 10 A. M. with a parade of school children, political and civic societies, lodges and clubs. Fourth of July exercises will be held in the grounds of the Catholic Church. Congressman Dennis O'Leary will make the Fourth of July address. Other speakers will be Maurice Connolly, Borough President; Joseph Flannagan, Commissioner of Public Works, and Alfred F. Kennedy, Postmaster of Flushing. In the afternoon there will be band concerts, athletic games and baseball games, while at night there will be another band concert.

Saturday night there will be a big carnival and Mardi Gras, together with the crowning of the King and Queen.

**SIZZLING UP IN ALBANY.**

Street Temperature Goes Over the 100 Mark.

ALBANY, July 1.—With the official thermometer registering 94 degrees, and with thermometers in the street climbing up well above the 100 mark, Albany to-day experienced the hottest day of the year. The first case of heat prostration was reported during the morning.

**GAITY IN ALBANY BURNED.**

Theatre Was a Landmark in the Capital City.